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*Our friends who favor us with manuscripts and articles retain them until we have selected those suitable for publication, which we do in all cases send stamps for that purpose.*The detailed statement made by WILLIAM STUZER in the *Evening Mail* yesterday of his relations since shortly before his election as Governor with CHARLES F. MURPHY and of the alleged demands and threats of the latter must be answered specifically and precisely by the leader of Tammany Hall. Mr. MURPHY, like Mr. STUZER, holds no office, but Mr. STUZER's charges are no matter of private quarrel but of vital general public interest. Whatever of weakness or disgust may be felt at the unfitness and the unrepentant effrontery of WILLIAM STUZER and although his declaration is that of an angry and beaten man, he brings definite accusations. He pretends to lay bare the causes of his impeachment, originating in his refusal to be nominated as Governor to Mr. MURPHY.

The head of Tammany Hall must deny definitely and categorically.

The Return of Felix Diaz.

General FELIX DIAZ will arrive at Vera Cruz today in the character of a candidate for the Presidency than the election arranged for Sunday next, but with no illusions about the effect of recent events in Mexico upon his prospects. General HENRY having dissolved Congress, which under the Constitution counts the ballots returned and proclaims results, the election is in the hands of a dictator. He pretends to lay bare the causes of his impeachment, originating in his refusal to be nominated as Governor to Mr. MURPHY.

With the brilliant career of Sir RUFUS Isaacs at the bar all of us can sympathize; but there must be a certain feeling of regret and disappointment that however eminent his talents, his standard of ethics of office was not, in one unfortunate case, as high and rigid as beats even a Cabinet Minister, to say nothing of a Judge.

Put Business in the Public Schools.

If the Board of Estimate's Committee on School Inquiry, whose experts have concluded their labors and now submit their recommendations, has devised a method to identify the essential studies for each unit of the school system and found a scheme to reduce the administration of the department to orderly simplicity it has won a remarkable success. The educational problem, complex under the most favorable circumstances, becomes increasingly difficult with the addition of different nationalities to the student body, the injection into it of the more malignant and the deadening effect of arbitrary rule. Not, what shall we do? But what can we do? becomes the question for supervisor and teacher.

On the administrative side the task is not so baffling. Many of the faults admittedly flow from the forced expansion of a department that fifteen years ago assumed the educational activities of a great number of cities, towns and villages of different customs and varying degrees of efficiency, and which had to struggle valiantly since then to keep its facilities abreast of a rapidly growing population. What is needed is the introduction of an approved accounting practice, by which the avenues of waste may be disclosed. Correction will follow. There is no danger of overstate, it is true, but when an abuse is once revealed the application of the remedy is sure to come eventually.

The prime necessity of the schools is to reform their business administration. Free use of the buildings for public purposes, the rearrangement of the study courses, the gradual elimination of teachers of special branches, the quarrel over such matters need not be begun yet. The energy of the town should be devoted exclusively to putting the department on a business basis. This done, other desirable reforms will prove unexpectedly easy to obtain.

Police in the Polling Places.

A few years ago it was the custom to post policemen in polling places in this city and have the balloting proceed under their eyes. Some patrolmen confined their activities to the preservation of the peace and the arrest of persons challenged as illegal voters. Others, according to their dispositions, took more active parts in the proceedings. In some instances they assisted and in others hampered the boards of election in their work. Many complaints, not a few of them justified by the facts, were made that the police intimidated electors, bullied workers and generally interfered with the freedom of the election.

Because of these complaints a strong opposition to the presence of police men inside the polling places grew up. It was pointed out that their sole legitimate duty was to suppress disorder and make arrests on complaints for violations of the law. Eventually Mayor GANNOY as a part of his plan to restrict the police to their proper sphere and in harmony with his con-

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ception that even the suggestion of force was not to be tolerated, ordered the police to keep outside the polling places and to enter them only when their duty required.

It is now proposed by some of the anti-Tammany campaigners that Mayor GANNOY's order be rescinded and the policemen stationed inside the polling places. Some supreme advantage is to be gained for virtue by their presence, though what that advantage is does not appear. The election officers have all the power needed to perform their functions and in emergencies may call on any citizen for help. The Superintendent of Elections has his deputies, the watchers of the various parties are multitudinous and there are a sufficient number of citizens on hand to quell any disturbance that may arise or to catch and detain any rascal who comes along.

The scheme is principally interesting because of the light it throws on the real opinion in which the police are held, and from the further fact that it is advocated now not by Tammany but by Tammany's foes.

Perfect Citizens.

The established notion that Massachusetts is alone capable of producing ideal citizens has been exploded. Indeed, it is questionable whether the Banner State has a shred left of her glory and distinction for pure enlightenment, in view of certain statements made last Sunday by the Hon. Elwyn J. CARTER, statistician to the Mayor of Philadelphia. Not only did he hold that "citizenship in Philadelphia is more honorable than that of any other city in the United States or in the world," thereby taking the plumes and tall feathers from Boston specifically, but he looked beyond the confines of a perfect city to an ideal State:

Along with our commercial development there has steadily progressed development along mental and moral lines, and Pennsylvania's ideas and ideals have come to be accepted as right not only in America but in Europe."

This has long been our private and cherished opinion, derived from a careful study and reenforced by an exhaustive appreciation of "the progressive development" of the Hon. WILLIAM FINN along mental and moral lines."

This man UNDERWOOD. Here's a man of great force and of high character. However, his present position and his present great force only make him the more dangerous to the people. He's undoubtedly a tool in the hands of the forces who are against the public welfare. —The Hon. Richard P. Hosson.

This man HOSSON. Here's a man of great force with himself. His present position only makes him the more dangerous to the people. He is undoubtedly a tool in the hands of himself, which fact should make the public welfare exceptionally safe from any chance of his promotion to the Senate.

Most singular or shady characters have been "vindicated" more or less successfully by ingenuous apologists. Even JAMES ISACONI has found defenders. Richard Crookshank was an amateur philanthropist misunderstood. The Borges had too much milk of human kindness and it may have made them a little dubious. If there was anything out of the way in the proceedings of Boraxio or Boraxio, insanity will account for it. The Hon. Dick TUPPER was a victim of kleptomania. Blenheim had a multiple personality and every time he treated himself to a new wife forgot that he had ever been married. And so on. It was time for somebody to whitewash the crow and the Department of Agriculture has done that.

The crow is not so black as nature painted him. In moderate numbers he should be encouraged as a farmer's friend who does more good by gobbling noxious worms and so forth than harm by raids on the crops.

Take down the scarecrows, a liberal on the various corvine race. If the crow was not cursed with an ungodly personality, were he white and less ravenous and more voice of voice, how different might be his rating in the books of this erring world. What bird has a brighter eye, a larger sagacity, has lived triumphantly through so many centuries of persecution? And when he croaks on the left hand side he brings luck, as VENUS knew.

Learn to respect the crow, and forswear the malicious term, "to eat crow." A wise bird, to particle of him should give wisdom.

Nature's work is drawing to a close with the season—Washington Star.

That's news. We were not aware that the old lady ever took even a day off.

How ardently does Mr. Wilson desire the election of the Democratic State ticket in Massachusetts? The Bay State Democratic State convention refused to adopt resolutions commanding his Administration. The candidate for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor WALSH, is on record, we believe, as opposing those resolutions. The Democratic campaign in the State appears to be entirely lost, and there seems to be no reason, other than pure altruism, why Mr. Wilson should take any interest in the political fortunes of the Democrats who have wantonly insulted him.

A strong protest against the deportation of Mrs. PANKHURST has been made by the master glaziers of Detroit—News.

It need hardly be pointed out that the protest of the master glaziers is wholly disinterested, prompted by pure ardor for the cause of suffrage and absolutely uninfluenced by any business considerations.

BOMBAT has killed 3,000 bulls and made a fortune of \$600,000.—Madrid despatch.

Could hardly have done much better if he'd been a butcher.

Poets shed tears over the falling leaves of autumn, but it's a hard matter to persuade a poet to rate the leaves that fall.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A true poet is too busy raking the leaves that fall from returned envelopes. Had you once had a spark of eternal fire you would know this without having to be told.

Disarmament in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Mirror.

Hams and honey-soup perfumed grace.

The joyful tears exude.

From Ellis Island's unknown.

No more a martyr misconstrued.

Women should All exude To applaud her attitude.

Admitted.

On I were rude To exclude Mrs. P. for "Turpitude."

None but pride Would detract One of her similitude.

And I cringe To obtrude Our ideas of rectitude.

Shunning food To slake Punishment proves sanctitude.

Women should All exude To applaud her attitude.

Balade of a Yale lament.

From Collier's Weekly.

Fading another mighty Harvard eleven with last year's 29-20 score in mind.

I wonder if Burke's grip the "fee" I wonder on what spectral beam?

Big Hogan says his rival tows.

Hold a rancid charge in your bay.

Their shadows drift in gloom—now—where are the Coys of yesterday?

I wonder if the crimson gleam?

When Thorndike under rushing steeds,

Shall gain his twenty yards or so?

Can Hitlerwohl no more bestow a

Where is the glass we used to know?

Where are the Coys of yesterday?

Blue ghosts of old, we see them stream

In violent line, now after raw

To partake, stand back, from my eyes.

Where are the Coys of yesterday?

Big fat Jones made his tiny play?

Does Van der Valk's crimson show?

Where are the Coys of yesterday?

John Hartman's cheering robes down.

Big Hartman's rush and Brickey's too.

Where are the Coys of yesterday?

GIBSON B. MORSEWOOD.

THE ROCKAWAY SAND SPIT.

Judge McCall, and Not Mr. Mitchell Right About This Poor Man's Park.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In certain newspapers I notice a letter from Mr. Benjamin Patterson of Brooklyn, also a son of Mr. John Patterson, attacking Judge McCall for his criticism of the purchase of the sandspit park that is to be at Rockaway Point. They both tell you that this park is intended for the poor people of the city, while every one knows that to reach the place of site selected it costs 50 cents a round trip to Rockaway Park station, 20 cents more for a round trip on the trolley to the station, and the fare from the park will be 25 cents.

The project is nothing but high bills of sand, hollows filled with water and spots here and there of wild grass. It would take a man and his family nearly a day to get to the "people's seaside park" and back.

A year or ago Mr. Mitchell and his Fusion Board of Estimate paid \$1,200,000 to the Neponset company for their land strip or land. The company sold it to him, it was a burden on their hands, and if they had it, they would not be able to sell it. No one desires a home five miles from the railroad station in that section. Therefore, with Mr. Mitchell and the fusion board's help, they sold it to the city and passed the worry on to the taxpayers. It will be a long while before this place looks like a park, and during all this time the city will be out of pocket on it, and the amount will increase with the amount it will take to grade, curb, flag, sewer and to add top soil or loam. To form a plot of ground in Rockaway 100 by 100 feet with soil one foot deep costs \$500. Leave it to the taxpayer to name what the cost will be to the city for making a park out of this sand spit.

How unnecessary the purchase of this park was appears when one considers that the Park Department is building a beach front running from First avenue to Pelham Avenue, Rockaway Park, almost one mile in length, and the Long Island Railroad station known as Rockaway Park station makes it the spot where the people who can afford the time enjoy themselves. This park was a free gift from the Rockaway Park Protective Owners' Association to the city of New York. Most of the members of this association are good Democrats and are working for the election of Judge McCall. Also let Mr. Mitchell remember that when he talks about building hospitals in this section the property owners of Rockaway Park, Belle Harbor and Neponset must be reckoned with.

NEW YORK, October 20.

MARRIED WOMEN TEACHERS.

A Man's Opinion That on Becoming Wives They Should Retire.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: According to the numerous letters appearing in the daily papers in defense of this, that and the other married woman teacher, it would seem that every woman teacher who marries and "chooses to accept motherhood" is the "best equipped and most qualified" of all her sex in the pedagogic profession. If the assertions of these hysterical sentimentalists are to be believed, the Board of Education would be compelled to withdraw all women teachers to maternity leave.

Whether a contemplation of that crusader's armament or the Mayor's attempt at energetic speechmaking at the Lyceum as saying, "We have information to the effect that the Mayor has not carried his crusade into a single one of the forty-seven wards of the city, and the election day for fraudulent voters," is more convincing than the full extent of the law, changes of this sort occur in each succeeding campaign, but heretofore have been made anonymously, and it seems to me desirable that they should be investigated to the full extent of the law.

Assuming that the Civil Service Commission is not the arrant humbug some persons think it to be, all aspirants for teachers pass through the same rigid examinations and the successful ones are immediately accepted. It is quite reasonable to expect us to believe that a teacher's equipment and qualifications are of equal value to that of any other teacher.

When a woman marries, is she a teacher in a department store, saleswoman, factory employee or a domestic servant, she should detach herself entirely from her former environment. She has entered upon a new life, new associations, with new doubts, new joys, new responsibilities and her dominating thought should be how best to fulfil the duties of the marital state. It is to be presumed that she has been prudent in the selection of a husband and that the marriage is well made to provide for her in comfort, that he is eager to keep his sacramental promise to love and honor and protect her, and it is to be expected that she in return will make him exhibit the virtues of a good spouse for his happiness and well being. This is my idea of a blissful married life which can be attained by a couple with understanding and perhaps conflicting interests that may eventually resign in tragic differences.

The Board of Education has acted wisely. Let married women cling to their husbands, their homes and their own offspring, leaving the care of other children to those who are not burdened with other responsibilities.

NEW YORK, October 19.

FREE SMOKE FOR PASSENGERS.

A Complaint Against the Putnam Division of the New York Central.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: At the trial of the Putnam Division of the New York Central behind closed doors of economic justice and scientific management there stands out an argument made by political hayseeds and sagebrush statisticians that the Board of Education has the magical effect of adding to a teacher's equipment.

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